on the implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 and the legal action plan of the National Policy on Child Labour. The report recommended evolution of a Comprehensive Child Code of India to reflect a total perspective of the ultimate goals and strategies. Integration of child labour related laws into a Comprehensive Code was not recommended in the report.

The Task Force has made recommendations on the National Policy on Child Labour, amendments to the CL(P&R) Act, 1986 and on the need to evolve a holistic integrated approach in addressing the problem of child labour.

The report of the Task Force has been examined in consultation with the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour. The general recommendations on giving high priority to and improving the data-base on child labour have been accepted as also most of those relating to welfare for child labour. Government have stepped up action programmes for addressing the issue. Government are also promoting integrated action through other Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), academic institutions, and the community, in the areas of survey and identification, awareness generation and rehabilitation measures.

In view of the existing infrastructural facilities and mechanisms available in the areas of research and training, parliamentary discussions and scrutiny and administrative coordination, the recommendations relating to setting up of National/Zonal research institutions, Joint Committees of Parliament, Statutory status to Child Labour Advisory Boards and a Single Ministry for Child Welfare, while acceptable in principle, do not call for immediate action. Similarly the need for rewriting the National Policy was not felt since the existing Policy document was considered to be specific and clear.

Substantially accepting the recommendations relating to amendment of the CL (P&R) Act, Government have decided to introduce an amendment bill. However, further enhancement of penalties has not been considered necessary since the existing provisions are adequately deterrent; prescribing time limits for disposal of court cases has not been found feasible. Also, notifying NGOs as inspectors is not considered necessary in view of the current provision of the Act which permits NGOs, among others, to file complaints in the competent court.

पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापारिक संबंध

*8. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी सौलंकी :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत के व्यापारिक संबंधों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान के राजनैतिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन आने के पश्चात् उस देश के साथ हमारे व्यापारिक संबंधों में सुधार हुआ है अथवा कमी आयी है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में कौन-कौन से व्यापार प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(घ) पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापारिक संबंध स्थापित होने के पश्चात् उस देश के साथ हमारे व्यापार में वृद्धि होने के संबंध में पूर्वानुमान क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) (क) से (घ) भारत ने पाकिस्तान से आयात करने में उसके साथ परम मित्र राष्ट्र का सलूक किया है। परंतु पाकिस्तान का भारत से किया जाने वाला आयात केवल 570 आयात किए जाने योग्य मदों तक सीमित है ; इनके अलावा पाकिस्तान सरकार समय-समय पर कुछ अन्य मदों के लिए भी आयात लाइसेंस जारी करती

रहती है । पाकिस्तान सरकार ने "परम मित्र राष्ट्र" सलूक के आधार पर व्यापार करने के भारतीय प्रस्ताव पर अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया नहीं की है ।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में पाकिस्तान के साथ भारतीय आयात और निर्यात का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(मूल्य : करोड़ रुपए में)

वर्ष	निर्यात	आयात
1991–92	98.82	149.91
1992–93 (अनन्तिम)	147.08	375.51
1993–94 (अनन्तिम)	200.66	136.48

भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों ने भी "सार्क अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौता" (साप्ता) पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। पाकिस्तान ने भारत को "साप्ता" के अंतर्गत टैरिफ छूट के लिए कोई अनुरोध सूची नहीं भेजी है, जबकि हमने पाकिस्तान को इस आशय की एक संकेतात्मक सूची भेजी है। इस बारे में पाकिस्तान से अपेक्षित सूचना अभी प्राप्त होनी है । द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

Wages to workers

*9. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of public sector undertakings have not paid wages to their workers for the last few months; and

(b) if so, what are the names of such public sector undertakings facing such problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) According to the information readily available, there has been some delay in payment of wages in a few Units of Central Public Sector Enterprises, such as National Textiles Corporation, National Jute Manufacturers Corpotion Ltd., Burn Standard Company Ltd., and Jessop and Company Ltd.

Special 301 and and super 801 provisions in context of GATT

*10. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special 301 and Super 301 provisions of the US Trade Act are in the consonance with the spirit of GATT;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to raise this question in the Preparatory Committee and the WTO to get these provisions scrapped; and

(c) whether Government propose to mobilize other developing countries to secure support in its efforts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The dispute settlement provisions of GATT and the proposed World Trade Organisation require multilateral authorization before any member can withdraw a concession from any other member. They do not authorise unilateral trade action in the settlement of disputes. Any trade action by-passing the dispute settlement provisions of GATT would not be consistent with the multilateral treaty.

National legislation, per se, is not examined in GATT. Only if a mullification or impairment of a benefit occurs can the measure or the law be brought into question on the complaint of the affected member.